

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STRAINWAY HALL.—HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA. 8 P. M. Miss Reubens' matinee, at 3 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—NEGRO MINSTRELS. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

IVOLI THEATRE.—Variety. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A YOUNG MAN. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

COLISEUM.—Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—GREEN BUSHES. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Mrs. Conway.

WOODS MUSEUM.—Broadway, corner of Third street.—WILD CAT. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. CASTLE GARDEN. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.—No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—West Fourth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.—Fulton avenue.—VARIETY. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fourth street.—English Opera.—MARIANA. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Mrs. Van Zandt.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.—Fourth street.—LIPPOLE-GIOFFRÉ. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Miss Lina May.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—VISIONS OF THE FUTURE. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Twenty-fifth street and Broadway.—THE BIG RONANZA. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Lavenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Matinee at 1 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.—Broadway.—DAVE CROCKETT. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Mr. May.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.—No. 285 Broadway.—VARIETY. 8 P. M. 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BOWERY.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.—AHMED. 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—HENRY V. 8 P. M. 10 P. M. Mr. Rignold. Matinee at 1 P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—Fifty-fifth street.—GRAND CHARIOT PERFORMANCE. 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the pressure of advertisements on the columns of our Sunday editions we are obliged to request advertisers to send in advertisements intended for the Sunday Herald during the week and early on Saturdays, thereby insuring a proper classification.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, followed by light rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was steady and unexcited. Gold receded to 114½ and closed at 114½. Money was easy at 3 and 4 per cent on call.

THE FARADAY will sail in a few days from Gravesend to complete the laying of the direct cable, an enterprise in which the whole public has an interest.

THE BILL for the organization of the State National Guard was passed yesterday by the Assembly.

THE FLOODS have at last been loosed in the Susquehanna and overflow the valleys. At the Water Gap the ice gorge still resists the Delaware, and disaster is imminent.

THE DIGNITY of the Cardinalship was yesterday conferred upon Archbishop Manning at Rome, and the ceremony was attended by many English and American Catholics.

IT IS ENCOURAGING to know that a number of the nobility attended Moody and Sankey's revival meeting the other night. Religion becomes more popular when it is patronized by the upper classes.

THE ARGUMENT of David Dudley Field in the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the enforcement laws will be read with interest, and is a powerful presentation of the case.

GENERAL JOVELLAR, the Spanish Minister of War, will probably retire from office, the government being dissatisfied with his management of affairs in Cuba. But this will not save the plantations in the Cincos Villas.

SHARKEY is in charge of the police at Havana, and it is expected that he will be sent to this city without delay. Tremendous efforts will be made when he returns to save him from the penalty of the law.

MR. BIERCHEN'S APPEARANCE on the stand has been unexpectedly delayed, but Mr. Everts intimated yesterday that it will be made to-day. The rush to see him will be enormous, and we respectfully suggest that it might be wise if the Court should sit in the Brooklyn Academy of Music while Mr. Beecher is testifying.

"Home Rule" Under a Cloud.

The defeat of the Costigan bill has hardly caused a ripple in city politics, partly because it has been so long expected and partly because the democratic supporters of Mayor Wickham do not think this a favorable time for expressing dissatisfaction with the Governor. He is just now too powerful and popular to be openly opposed, even though he repudiates as an officer the platform which he accepted as a candidate. Governor Tilden's attitude on the subject of home rule is a signal exemplification of the hollow and insincerity of party platforms and electioneering cries. Home rule was merely "a good enough Morgan" until after election, and the Governor contemptuously kicks down the ladder by which he climbed to power. As he does not believe in home rule as understood by the party that elected him he would have acted a more candid and manly part if he had permitted his views on this point to be known previous to his nomination and election. At any rate, it would have been fair to Mayor Wickham, who accepted the home rule platform in simplicity and good faith, for Mr. Tilden to have frankly told him, previous to the inauguration of both, that he regarded home rule as an electioneering humbug, and have saved the Mayor from expressing the ardent home rule sentiments which pervaded his first Message. If the Governor did not feel bound to do this from motives of personal friendship to Mr. Wickham he might have given the warning as an act of party prudence. Why did he permit the Mayor to commit himself so strongly to the principle of home rule, when a few words of friendly caution might have spared Mr. Wickham an unpleasant personal humiliation, and have saved the democratic party from an internal feud which, though smothered for the moment by the engrossing canal question, will keep for future use?

In the Syracuse platform, which Mr. Tilden bound himself to adhere to by his acceptance of the Syracuse nomination, the home rule principle was not asserted in vague, general terms, but explicitly applied to municipal affairs. We quote the very terms of the declaration, which derive an additional emphasis from a slight confusion of thought in relation to localizing federal powers. That oversight showed how much the attention of the drawer of the resolution was concentrated on local home rule, in relation to which the platform evinced the clearness and accuracy of a mind so bent on accomplishing one great result that it was careless of minor points. This is the language of the Syracuse platform:—"Home rule—To limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State and federal; no centralization." The oversight of localizing federal powers, which is a manifest absurdity, shows how intently and almost exclusively the mind of the drawer of the platform was concentrated on municipal self-government, in respect to which his idea of jealous localization was clear and consistent. He had excellent reasons for directing attention to that point. It has been the clamor of the city democrats for fifteen or eighteen years that the city is governed from Albany, and when the Syracuse platform asserted an intention to "localize most jealously" the powers of municipal government everybody understood it as having reference to New York city—the only municipality in the State which has ever had occasion to complain that its rights of local self-government were improperly abridged. The Syracuse platform, therefore, pledged the democratic party of the State to "localize most jealously" the municipal government of this city, and Mr. Tilden, in accepting his nomination on such a platform, was supposed to have bound his personal honor to do all in his power to release the city of New York from its long subjugation to Albany authority. After accepting a nomination with this implied pledge his opposition to home rule exposes him to a charge of insincere dealing with the democracy of the State, whose platform he adopted by accepting their nomination, and of inconsistent and unfriendly treatment of the democratic Mayor of this city, whom he permitted to send a strong home rule Message to the Common Council, when the courteous frankness which ought to prevail among party officials elected at the same time might have saved the Mayor from the mortification of asserting the principles of a platform which the Governor had decided to trample in the dust. When the Governor decided in his own mind to fling home rule into the rubbish heap he owed it to the Mayor to give him some intimation of his change of base and his rejection of the platform on which they were both elected.

The newspaper organs of the democracy have been almost as unfaithful to the Mayor as Governor Tilden himself. Previous to the election "home rule" was a constant topic of the democratic organs. It was flourished in flaming head lines; it was the topic of vehement editorials; it unconsciously reappeared in perpetual repetitions and eulogies of the Syracuse platform; and the phrase "home rule" was flaunted in the eyes of their readers until it became as familiar as household words. But after the Governor repudiated the principle of home rule in his annual Message the overboiling zeal of the democratic organs cooled to frigid indifference. Not a word about home rule since Governor Tilden's first Message. The places that knew it know it no more. The readers of these democratic journals must have missed a familiar acquaintance when the pet phrase was utterly dropped, and the home rule which had done such good service in the election "never a word spoke more." Evidently the editors of the zealous home rule organs were in Governor Tilden's secret, and they were not quite fair in not notifying Mayor Wickham that the home rule cry was a mere "spring to catch woodcocks," and that he would expose himself to ridicule and discomfiture if he treated it as anything better than a party trick. Had Mayor Wickham been permitted to know that the home rule cry of his party was a deceitful pretence to gull honest voters he might have left out of his Message the topics which make it so evident that he has been snubbed by a functionary who at least owed him the ordinary courtesies observed between high officials of the same political party. Mayor Wickham is a model of Christian meekness and forgiveness if he does not resent the contemptuous treatment he has received from Governor Tilden. His removal of Corporation Coun-

sel Smith was encouraged by Mr. Tilden, who has allowed three months to pass without deigning to act on the subject. The Mayor's removal of the Fire Commissioners has been treated by the Governor with equal neglect and contempt, which is a queer illustration of his respect for the principle of home rule. The Mayor filled his Message with oblique but perfectly intelligible attacks on Comptroller Green; but Green is protected and saved by the known partiality and friendship of the Governor. The principle of home rule is accordingly a butt of derision. The people of the city, who elected Mayor Wickham in the expectation of a change in the municipal government, find that their will is thwarted and nullified, and that the Have-meyer régime and the Have-meyer heads of departments are continued and sustained in defiance of their reasonable expectations and in utter contempt of the principle of home rule.

It may indeed be said that the Costigan bill was not killed by Governor Tilden but by the republican Senate. But it is perfectly well understood that the Governor would have vetoed it if it had passed. He had a squad of democratic supporters in the Assembly who voted against it, but the democratic representatives carried it through that branch of the Legislature in spite of the Governor's known hostility, in spite of the coalition between his personal supporters and the republican members. All the democratic Senators voted for the bill in spite of the known hostility of the Governor, who has repudiated the Syracuse platform and gone counter to the democratic sentiment of both houses in his opposition. His determination to save his friend Green at all hazards to the unity of the democratic party is too close an imitation of the favoritism of President Grant to give much satisfaction to the democratic party. The democratic Assembly and all the democratic Senators are on one side of this question, and Governor Tilden and his republican allies are on the other. He seriously endangers the success of his praiseworthy war against the corrupt Canal Ring by his desertion of a cherished principle of his own party and the contempt with which he has treated his home rule supporters in this city. If home rule is the humbug he considers it it would have been fair and honest for him to have said so at the time of his nomination, and have prevented democratic voters from supporting him under a misunderstanding of his real sentiments on a subject they deemed so important.

How to Spell.

It is an ingenious madness on the part of many pleasant people to come forward and show that they do not know how to spell. Yet Spelling Bees have become national institutions, and, as our despatches show, even Washington city has been invaded. Fortunately, no one knows how to spell, and the people who blunder have the consciousness of knowing that the public is with them. Indeed, if orthography were decided by the majority—as things of greater consequence are—there is not a word in the dictionary that would shrivel away to such a shape that the oldest schoolmaster in the community would refuse to acknowledge it, while of every word in five syllables it would be written as it is of the innocents chronicled in the Philadelphia Ledger, "gone to join his grandmother." Perhaps the worst spellers in the world are the people who make the dictionaries. There was Noah Webster. What a cad! He spelled shad with a c, which was worse than the honest old Mr. Creamer, Representative from Pennsylvania, whom John Randolph accused of a breach of privilege in spelling Congress with a K. By any of the learned pundits who form the jury at the spelling matches old Webster would have been put down as the worst speller and the most ignorant man in the United States. Only he was caught and exposed, and like many another man caught in the act, he invented a theory to cover his delinquency and pretended to spell wrong on principle. It was like Bill King, who, while the smut investigation was in progress, turned up in Canada "looking for stock." But this difficulty with the makers of dictionaries softens the fall of the vain man who goes down in wrestling with hard words; for he has only to claim to be judged by some other standard. And what is the standard? Here are Webster and Worcester and Walker and Richardson and Johnson, and many less famous authorities, and they all differ on many words; and who can decide the differences of these doctors?

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL is said to be weary of his crown, and desirous of abdicating and emigrating to the United States. He is a sensible monarch and will have a friendly reception from the American people, to whom he has shown much good will. We welcome the oppressed of all countries. Kings are taken in, Emperors boarded and lodged, and Infantas taken to nurse. We will hospitably entertain Dom Pedro, Don Carlos, Alfonso, the young Prince Napoleon, the Pope and all foreigners who are in trouble.

FRATERNIZATION of the Carlist and the government troops is reported from towns in Spain. Cabrera has written a smart answer to Don Carlos. One hundred Carlists have been captured. This news is from Madrid, from which nothing favorable to the Carlist cause is over by any chance reported.

IS IT ANOTHER STOCKY CASE?—It would seem as if the officers of the city institutions should have learned something from the indignation excited by the Stocky case, but it is evident that they have not yet been taught all the lessons they need. The suspicious circumstances attending the death of Mr. De Vernon, a stranger in this city, were first published in the Herald yesterday, and the investigation shows that he was beaten by one of the keepers at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. Coroner Kessler yesterday ordered the arrest of this man, to await the result of the inquest. This case appears to resemble the Stocky outrage very closely.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.—The Governor of Texas has appealed to the President to protect the frontier of the Rio Grande from Mexican invasion. The Secretary of War has ordered troops to the front at once. We desire that Texas shall be fully protected, but it would be a calamity if the robbers of Mexico should make serious trouble between the two countries. The nation does not want war with its neighbors.

The Troubles of Men of Genius.

The wide sweep of the investigation opened by the Beecher trial in Brooklyn necessarily leads us to consider many of the metaphysical questions that have been brought by it into prominence. The plain issue whether or not Mr. Beecher is guilty of a crime has long since been eliminated from the controversy. It is difficult to understand an issue in which the plaintiff is suing for money which he does not want, while the defendant is fighting for a reputation he has survived. Therefore, as a mere legal controversy, the Beecher trial is of only secondary interest. There have been revelations about the operations of the law and the value of modern justice, about the rights of witnesses and the utility of cross-examination, which must in time be valuable.

The most painful development is that under New York law a wife has no rights which a husband is bound to respect when he becomes a plaintiff in an action for criminal conversation. We had the hope that the Legislature would accept the Herald's idea and pass a law enabling Mrs. Tilton to testify. But this will scarcely be done. It is understood—in fact, the avowal has been made officially—that if Mr. Beecher summons Mrs. Tilton as a witness Mr. Tilton will make no objection. This action on the part of counsel might solve a very important problem and at the same time give a result so conclusive and satisfactory that there could be no doubt of ultimate justice. These, however, are the minor phases of the Brooklyn trial. There is a spiritual aspect, in which it is not without interest. We see the inside life of a man of genius, and in studying the evidence of witnesses like Bessie Turner we are led to ask whether a man of genius has rights which the public are bound to respect?

Men of genius are supposed to be abnormal, meteoric, free from the ordinary laws of business or society, moody, moony, uncontrollable, with privileges in the way of night-walkings, and sleepings in daytime, and in the matter of brandy and water, which custom since Byron's time has consecrated. The evidence is, however, that Mr. Tilton, a man of genius, could not come into his house at an unusual hour in the morning from a midnight moonlight stroll, listening to the chiming, without receiving a letter from his mother-in-law, who had been lying awake waiting for his arrival to write him a note. The irreverence of modern literature has not clothed mothers-in-law with attractive qualities. And yet how can there be mothers without mothers-in-law? We are frank to admit that the spectacle of a mother-in-law sitting on the edge of a bed at two o'clock in the morning writing a letter to a man of genius, who has been pacing under the moonlight, is calculated to excite our commiseration. A good deal can be pardoned to Mr. Tilton when we remember that this was among the crosses of his life. We should not recommend the superintendent of any orthodox Sunday school to become an ally of Mrs. Woodhull, for instance, in preaching her radical doctrines; but even the company of Mrs. Woodhull would be a relief from a burden like this. If the defence in the Beecher trial should ever drift into the direction of balladomancy on the part of Mr. Tilton we are confident that this mother-in-law evidence will have a great effect upon the minds of the jury.

There is no reason why a man of genius should not hang pictures at any time of the night and in the costume most suited to his fancy. The evidence is that Mr. Tilton was in the habit of spending the nights not given to moonlight contemplation in arranging his art treasures. This we have on the word of Miss Turner, and it has become a matter of ridicule and reproach, we think, unjustly. If the result of this trial should be to ordain that men of genius must be as other men, that they must be governed by the same rude, harsh rules of daily life, then what is the use of genius, and why should we "have a noble name," and of what value are those precious gifts which on so many occasions are permitted to justify a way of life that plain, common people naturally deplore?

April Fool's Day.

There is no day in the year which is more solemn to the thoughtful mind than this. Man has wisely set apart certain days for the celebration of his own virtues, and so we are patriotic on the Fourth of July, thankful on or about the Twenty-fifth of November, merry on Christmas and happy at New Year. It would not do to be patriotic at Christmas, nor merry on the Fourth of July. A well-regulated mind will not confuse its festivals. All of these days, together with Michaelmas, Martinmas, Whitsuntide, Blue Monday, and others which we do not remember just now, are very useful in promoting the different virtues, but the First of April is the most important of all. On this anniversary it is our duty to retire into our closets and meditate upon the follies of our friends. Alas! how many of them furnish us with material for gloomy reflection. It is in vain for us to affect a forced cheerfulness and pretend that our friends are not fools; far better to frankly acknowledge their faults and humbly endeavor to remove them.

The great trouble is that a fool will seldom admit that he is a fool. He becomes angry if you tell him so, and will not be convinced by the most emphatic assurances. But on this one day of the year his better nature is more easily touched. On the First of April you should approach a fool with an air of sympathy, and, shaking him warmly by the hand, say, "Well, you are not going to the store to-day, I suppose?" or, "How do you think you will spend your holiday?" or, "Cheer up, old boy, it will soon be over," or any similar expressions which will show him that you are sincerely sorry for him. Or, if you meet him in the street, you might glance at your diary and exclaim, "Well! this is a coincidence;" or, "I knew I would meet you to-day;" or, in a jocular vein, you might say, "The man and the hour are come at last." If your friend is the fool we have reason to believe he is he will understand these allusions to his anniversary, and may be thankful for the reminder; or, if he is still unconscious, you might tell him there "is something on his nose;" and, when he feels it and asks "What?" you can answer, "Your thumb." He will then confess himself a fool, and you can go away with the knowledge that you have performed a worthy action.

When you suspect two of your friends to be fools, yet are not sure, it is a good plan to tell

them separately how to play jokes or gibes upon each other. Thus, let one say to the other, "There is a bear in Wall street," and the other say to the one, "There is a bull in Wall street." They will then go together to investigate the story, each laughing in his sleeve at the expected discomfiture of the other; but when each explains that the witticism refers to the rise or fall of stocks both will become angry, while you, standing at a safe distance, may laugh heartily at the success of your plot. The next day they will come to you and admit that you were correct in your estimate of their characters and will ever afterward be grateful to you for teaching them their own folly. Many incidents of this kind are likely to occur which it would be unnecessary to explain to our intelligent friends.

The ancient anniversary promises to be celebrated this year with unusual enthusiasm. The number of fools is shown by the official census to have largely increased, and they will make a formidable and imposing demonstration. In our columns to-day we print the programme for the grand procession on Broadway, to be reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen; the banquets at Delmonico's and the various hotels; the meetings at Union square, Cooper Institute and the Battery; the Big Bonanza revelries in Wall street; the celebration by the Legislature at Albany and the appropriate festival at the Brooklyn Court House. Performances suitable to the day will be given in several of the theatres. The celebration will be worthy of the city, and we are sure that none of our friends will fail to improve the time.

Big Bonanza Speculations.

It is not for us to interfere with those gentlemen who buy and sell in Wall street. It has always been the policy of the Herald to refrain from criticising any mere business matters. The temptation to use the press to create false impressions as to mines, shares and stocks is one of the constant perils of modern journalism. We prefer the theory that the people who buy and sell shares in any company should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the value of the property before engaging in its purchase. If they find they have made a mistake the fault is their own, as it is neither the duty nor within the power of any journal to learn the exact true value of these vast interests, widely ramified as they are, depending for their value upon a thousand circumstances with which journalists cannot be familiar. At the same time, when we are in a business excitement like that which has pervaded Wall street for a few weeks past, it becomes the duty of a journalist to warn the people, just as it is the duty of the constable to warn the wayfarer from the pestilence or the fire. What we see in Wall street is a prodigious purchase and sale of shares that are known to have a fancy value. There has grown up in our money market an artificial system of buying and selling what are called "puts" and "calls," which is not genuine business, but gambling. The men who buy and sell the shares quoted in our money market reports every day are not purchasers of real property, but simply speculators, who press fictitious values up and down in the hope of gain. This whole system has become developed to such an extent that fifty thousand shares of stock can be bartered in Wall street with a small amount of money. The whole system is fictitious. So long as it is confined to stock gamblers and business adventurers no one will complain. The public will look on with as much concern as they would study a conflict between wild Indian tribes or a horde of prairie wolves. But the danger is that in times of business excitement like the present, when the stock lists show a sudden rise in value, the outside public, who are always tantalized with stories of enormous fortunes made in Wall street by daring, able speculators, will rush in and insist upon purchasing these shares. The result is that the speculators, after putting their stocks up to a false value, succeed in selling to the outsiders, who carry off their losses to suffer as best they may, while the stock gamblers calmly organize for another campaign. Therefore the practical study of the stock gambler is how to induce the outside public—merchants, business men and citizens who have means—to go into the street and be robbed. This is the plain English of it, and those who deal in such "securities" as we have seen, so far as the outside public is concerned, are little more than highway robbers.

If these sales were really honest transactions, if they represented business interests that had been evenly managed and yielded revenues, and could be safely purchased for investment, then we should regard the enormous sales of yesterday and the day before as an evidence of healthy activity in business, of the possession by our citizens of a large amount of money and of their anxiety to invest their capital in the enterprises of the country. But take the three "interests" which have been most popular for the last sixty days. First, we have a railroad born in fraud, which was robbed by an inside ring of Credit Mobilier statesmen, which was stripped by its projectors of every dollar they could put into their pockets. We pass on to another railroad which is already covered by four or five mortgages, and which has been robbed by one set of thieves after another, which is drifting surely into bankruptcy, and whose name has become a stigma upon American enterprise in every part of the world. We take up another enterprise and we find that its management was the subject of close investigation by Congress; that it became evident that its management was corrupt in every respect, so corrupt that the Senate and House deprived it of government aid. We find these interests in the hands of daring speculators. We find a steady, ingenious movement to give them new life, to fill the papers with stories of their value, to tint them with rose color, so as to induce the people to rush in and buy. So steadily has this process been sustained that the shares have been pushed up from one point to another in value, and the desire to deal in them has become a mania.

Where it will end we do not know. What we fear is that there will be a reaction, injurious not alone to the comparatively few people who buy shares, but to the whole business interests of the nation. Here we are emerging from the dark period of unusual business depression and despair. Here we are on the verge of a spring more than usually promising in its opportunities.

Everything looks to a prosperous summer and activity in trade, to regaining so much of what has been lost during the last three dismal years. If this should be checked by an explosion in Wall street, if we should have a reaction now, the effect would be more disastrous than it was two years ago. The way to avoid this is for our people to use the utmost caution, to keep away from Wall street, to avoid dealing in these fancy shares, to allow the gamblers to fight it out among themselves and to cut their own throats; to mind their own business in an honest, sensible way, and to be content with the fair gain of trade, and not to tempt ruin by adventures among the brigands of the money market.

The Connecticut Election.

The democrats met an unexpected check in New Hampshire, and if they should also meet a check in Connecticut in the election which takes place next Monday there will be a considerable abatement of the sanguine hopes founded on their splendid victories last year. Their check in New Hampshire can be so counted for. The democratic Legislature egregiously abused its power last year and disgrusted many honest citizens, and the republicans had the shrewdness and tact to repudiate and denounce the third term in this year's platform. And yet it is a discouraging circumstance for the democratic party that the opening election of the year went against them in spite of the moral effect of the democratic victories of last year, and in spite of Grant's military interference with the Louisiana Legislature and other fresh topics of accusation. If the Connecticut election next Monday should be an additional check to the democratic party it will have reason to think that the "tidal wave" begins to ebb and recede. Connecticut differs from New Hampshire in lying within the area of prompt intelligence. Every part of Connecticut is within a few hours' distance of New York by rail. There is a larger circulation of New York newspapers in Connecticut than in Central or Western New York, whereas New Hampshire is a remote agricultural State, through which intelligence permeates slowly. This is a great advantage to the Connecticut democrats, who ought to be as well informed on public questions as the citizens of New York. If they receive a check it will be a bad omen for the democratic party.

Our sources of information lead us to think that Governor Ingersoll will be re-elected, but that the three republican members of Congress will also be re-elected, leaving the democrats in possession of the one district represented by Mr. Barnum, who is a candidate for re-election. If such should be the result it will be a drawn battle, and a drawn battle will be more favorable to the republicans than to the democrats, an arrest or turning back of the "tidal wave" being unfavorable to democratic hopes. It is suspected that there will be considerable political trading in the Connecticut election. Greene, the republican candidate for Governor, is such an enthusiast for Grant that, as Mayor of Norwich, he caused a hundred guns to be fired in honor of the President's indorsement of Sheridan's "banditti" despatch. It is suspected that bargains will be made for withdrawing republican votes from him and giving them to Ingersoll, on condition that an equal number of democratic votes be given to the republican candidates for Congress. If, in consequence of such trading, Greene should be flung out and Ingersoll be re-elected, the election will rather demonstrate the unpopularity of President Grant than the weakness of the republican party. If the democratic party were really strong in Connecticut it should scorn to descend to such bargains.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to Washington Tuesday evening. Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is sojourning at the Brevoort House. Captain R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is quartered at Barnum's Hotel. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, is in town, and the guest of L. P. Morton, Esq. Count Puckler and Baron G. von Ruffer, of Germany, are registered at the Windsor Hotel. And after years of hanging on the ragged edge Beecher takes the stand on April Fool's Day. Paymaster S. T. Browne, United States Navy, has taken up his quarters at the New York Hotel. Rear Admiral Augustus L. Case, United States Navy, is residing temporarily at the Grand Hotel. Adjutant General James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major General Winfield S. Hancock and family have taken up their residence at Barnum's Hotel. Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr., United States Navy, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

All the guns to rearm Europe ought to be made in this country, but "protection" makes material and labor too dear.

There are some countries in which the press needs liberty, but in our country its greatest want at present is some wholesome restraint.

On the public debt of all the nations of the world together an interest of \$10,000,000,000 is paid every year to the bloated bondholders.

In France the project is being discussed of an international exposition solely for the wines of various countries, to be held this year in Paris.

The Washington police are closing all the gaming establishments in the capital. How Congressmen at the next session will suffer from ennui!

Judge James D. Colt, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Judge William S. Pease, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, are at the Grand Hotel.

Talmage says "God will get even" with people who publish the Beecher trial reports. How handsly such fellows measure out divine vengeance for other people.

John Sherman, Jr., the head of the Washington banking house of Sherman & Co., left Washington last night to join President Grant and party at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city.

The Saturday Review is of opinion that there is no sadder sign of the prosperity of the world than the liberal incomes now allowed by the authors of novels to their heroes and heroines.

Only one more fact was wanted for the full history of the Greeley movement, and this comes on the authority of Mrs. Woodhull. It is that the nomination was due to Theodore Tilton. Poor Horace!

President Grant and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Barrows and Lieutenant Colonel Frederick B. Grant and wife arrived in this city last evening from Washington and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will remain in the city several days, at the end of which time the President will return to Washington and Lieutenant Colonel Grant will proceed to Chicago to resume his duties on the staff of General Sheridan.

Mr. Bristow wrote to General Spinner that General Grant was of opinion that as soon as a man comes to look upon himself as "necessary to the government" he ought to get out of office or be put out. Glad to know Mr. Excellency's thoughts on this point. As the third term project is based on the notion that Grant is "necessary," will he act on his own theory or wait to have it applied? It is clearer in his case than in Spinner's.